

"Trade Practices" and "The Globe"

Liberman Fraud Exposure Turns to a "Boost" Under the Benign Influence of an Advertising Manager and a Page Ad.

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.
No. XI.

What a pregnant saying was that of the fake Hudson Bay Company's despairing manager just before the concern was driven out of Boston:

"How can we do business if the newspapers won't take our ads!"

Give it local application in the case of the fraudulent Liberman stores, Stewart & Co., of Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, and John Forsythe, of 201 Broadway. How long could they continue to do business without the newspaper support so generously given by many of the local dailies, and particularly by "The Globe," which lends not alone its advertising columns, but also its editorial departments to the perpetuation of the fraud. When, in a former article, I called attention to "The Globe," as a side issue of the Liberman exposure, that paper, I regret to record, retorted upon the Tribune by cries of "Sour grapes!" and "You're a liar!" and really behaved in quite a tasteless manner about the matter. As its attitude exemplifies interestingly how far a certain type of newspaper will go in support of its advertising revenue, it is worth while to consider the episode somewhat more at length in the light of "The Globe's" editorial utterance. It charges substantially:

1.—That The Tribune's statement was false (it quite forgot to specify in what particular it was false) and that its animus arose from its inability to secure the Stewart & Co. advertising, which it had solicited;

2.—That the Libermans, proprietors of the Stewart and Forsythe stores, only availed themselves of a "trade practice" in sewing a fake label into a standard-price shirt and selling it for nearly twice its regular price;

3.—That both Stewart & Co. and Forsythe have been, since this episode, quite above criticism so far as "The Globe" could discover.

In consideration of this, I shall place the illuminating chronology of the transaction between "The Globe" and the Liberman interests before the reader.

On December 2, 1913, "The Globe" published an article exposing a fraud practiced upon a customer by the (Liberman) Forsythe store, at 201 Broadway, under the heading:

\$1.00 SHIRT COST HIM

\$1.89 WHEN THE TAG WAS SHIFTED.

The instance of which the article treated was set for police court hearing on December 12.

Sometime between December 2 and December 12, William C. Freeman, then advertising manager of "The Globe," got in touch with the Libermans and arranged for the publication of a full page advertisement of Stewart & Co., their other store, in the form of an interview signed by Freeman and fulsomely exalting the Liberman business methods.

On December 12, when the case against the Forsythe store came up for hearing, "The Globe" published a news article exculpatory of the very methods which it had denounced on December 2, under the heading:

SHIRT SALE CASE DISMISSED

OWNERS TESTIFY THEY BOUGHT THE GOODWILL OF FORSYTHE AND DID NOT CHANGE THE LABELS.

This last is direct falsehood. There was no denial that the labels were changed, and "The Globe's" own article clearly implied that they

Continued on page 6, column 7

RUMANIA ON THE EDGE OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES

By MARTIN H. DONOHUE.

Bucharest, Jan. 29.—Rumania, having set her hand to the plough, is not going to turn back, but is steadily and quietly preparing for an effective entrance into the already somewhat overcrowded stage of the world's greatest war. In the public mind the cause of the entente nations is indissolubly linked with that of a greater Rumania, and German gold is spent vainly here in the attempt to spread the gospel of Count von Bernhardt that "might is right."

Even if there had never been a Transylvania and no Austrian enemy to Rumanian national aspirations, it is questionable if Rumania in the present titanic struggle would have been anything else but a confirmed Germanophile. The Rumanians, who in culture, love of liberty and perverted patriotism, are the French of the Near-East, have to a singular degree appreciated the disinterestedness of England in drawing her sword when she felt her national honor impugned. Rumanian officers drink to "The Day"—the Rumanian day, when their army will set about freeing their country of the galling Austrian yoke.

"For God and our native land" is the battle-cry which resounds from the shores of the Black Sea to the snow-capped Carpathians. In such a holy cause as greater Rumania, local political animosities have been blotted out. It is a united nation that calls its sons to rally under the tricolor of another land. They have responded nobly to the appeal, and that well organized and superb fighting machine, the Rumanian army, is ready when the trumpet sounds the call to arms.

DEMOCRATS FORCE SHIP BILL AHEAD

Senate in a Tumult as Majority Tramples on All Precedents.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—At 1 o'clock this morning Republicans admitted that the Democratic Senators, if they continued their present parliamentary tactics, would probably succeed in passing the ship purchase bill by tonight. Senator Smoot then held the floor, speaking to an almost deserted chamber.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In a bitterly fought legislative battle the Democrats of the Senate to-night advanced the ship purchase bill to the verge of passage and threatened to prolong the night without pause until they had achieved their purpose.

The advance was made in the face of desperate opposition by the Republicans. Points of order were showered at the chair, which was occupied by Senator Smoot, and roll after roll was called, but this merely served to delay the conflict. An order was entered for warrants for the arrest of absentees, and with the arrival of Senators Adams, and the two sides settled down to an all-night struggle.

Ruling after ruling by Senator Swanson in favor of the Democrats called on the minority leaders, who saw their plans of parliamentary strategy swept aside and their points of order overruled by the remorseless majority. Charges began to be made that the Democrats were being swept away and rules ignored, and more than one prediction was made by Republicans that the Democrats would rue the day they had resorted to such extremes to gain their point.

By taking advantage of the parliamentary situation the Democrats succeeded in laying on the table the amendment offered by Senator Adams to prohibit the purchase of ships of belligerents. With the Lodge amendment of the way, Senator Fletcher moved the adoption of the bill as amended, and this was made the pending question.

For more than two hours the Senate chamber was in a tumult. When a vote finally disclosed the absolute majority of the majority adopted an order directing the arrest of absentees. Senators in evening clothes were summoned from interrupted dinners and taxicabs began to converge on the Capitol.

At 6 o'clock, when it became evident that the Democrats would succeed in holding the Senate in session until late, the Republicans rebelled and the tumult began.

After hours of wrangling the Lodge amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 38 to 16. The substitution of the caucus bill was then made the pending question, and the Democrats won.

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RUSSANS PRESS ON TO OUTFLANK TWO BIG ARMIES

New Force Enters Hungary West of Dukla—Imperils Austro-Germans.

OTHER MARCHING ON KOENIGSBERG

Left of Kaiser's Columns in East Prussia Turned by Invaders.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—Russian armies of great numerical strength are now moving into hostile territory at both ends of the Eastern theatre of war—East Prussia on the north and Hungary on the south—without the Russians having to withdraw any forces from Central Poland.

The Russians are steadily closing in on Insterberg (East Prussia) from the north, east and southeast. Tilsit is virtually surrounded, and the Russians there are in a position to threaten the left wing of the Germans defending the line of Pillkallen-Lasdehnen.

The entire elaborate scheme for the protection of Hungary and the disturbance of the Russian campaign against Transylvania seems fatally overthrown by the disclosure that a new Russian army from Galicia has penetrated several days' march into Hungary westward of Dukla Pass. This force, now in full fighting strength, has turned upon the left flank of the parallel columns of the huge Austrian army northward toward the Eastern Carpathians.

With astonishing short delay the Russians have forced upon the Austro-German tactics the alternative of a fight for the destiny of the Austrian Empire on the plains of Hungary. All the efforts of the Austrians since the appearance of three German corps along them in the last fortnight have been turned to avoiding this and to establishing an initiative which would permit a series of long, dragging fights on the Galician side of the Carpathians.

It is believed that the Austrians can still keep in the field in Hungary probably seventeen corps, more or less complete, and this should enable them to offer opposition for some time. The ultimate plight, however, of these forces between the Russian armies on the north and southeast and those now below Dukla on the west is held to be beyond repair.

Attack in West Expected.

Colonel Shumsky, the military critic of the "Bourse Gazette," in a study of the Carpathian situation presented today, declares that the Austrians will deliver their main attack on their extreme right wing, in West Bukovina, where they hope to achieve a victory which will halt Rumania.

This is the situation in the north and south. The concentration in South-east Hungary of Archduke Joseph's fourth army and the German force of four corps.

The Russian 10th Army is now making satisfactory progress in the extreme north. They have rapidly turned the German left flank at Pogonah, above Tilsit, where the Germans could cover themselves under their customary screen of barbed wire, concurrently with the progress of the Russian left wing on the north bank of the Vistula, which stretches upward from Dobruja.

This concerted enveloping movement of the Russian northern army is now seen as an important independent operation, threatening the entire German defensive in East Prussia down to Thorn.

Invasion Better Planned.

The advance of the tenth army follows virtually the lines of the first march of General Rennenkampf, except that the point selected for the invasion is further to the northward, and was done to avoid a repetition of the Russian defeat in the Mazurian Lake district. The present Russian invasion is understood to be more fully prepared and in greater force than was the first one, and, as before, the aim of the army is the German fortress of Koenigsberg.

From information available it appears that the Germans, who for many weeks past had maintained only a small force in this region, have rushed a virtually entire garrison of Koenigsberg to the front, as well as drawing in the Russian border, on the Warsaw front, in the endeavor to prevent the Russians from flanking the Mazurian positions.

Russian military experts argue that the Russian offensive movement will force the Germans to abandon the Beura River line or compel them to draw forces from the western frontier, as was done at the time of the first invasion of East Prussia, when it materially affected the German advance in the direction of Paris.

Attacks in Centre Continue.

At present there is no noticeable diminution of the almost daily attacks on the fortified line along the Beura and Rawa rivers, and some critics expect that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in the presence of successful Russian offensives in the north and south, is secretly preparing for a last furious onslaught on the Russian lines in Central Poland. Army officers are confident that the continuous accession of strength to all the Russian armies during the last month has as surely barred the eastward road against him.

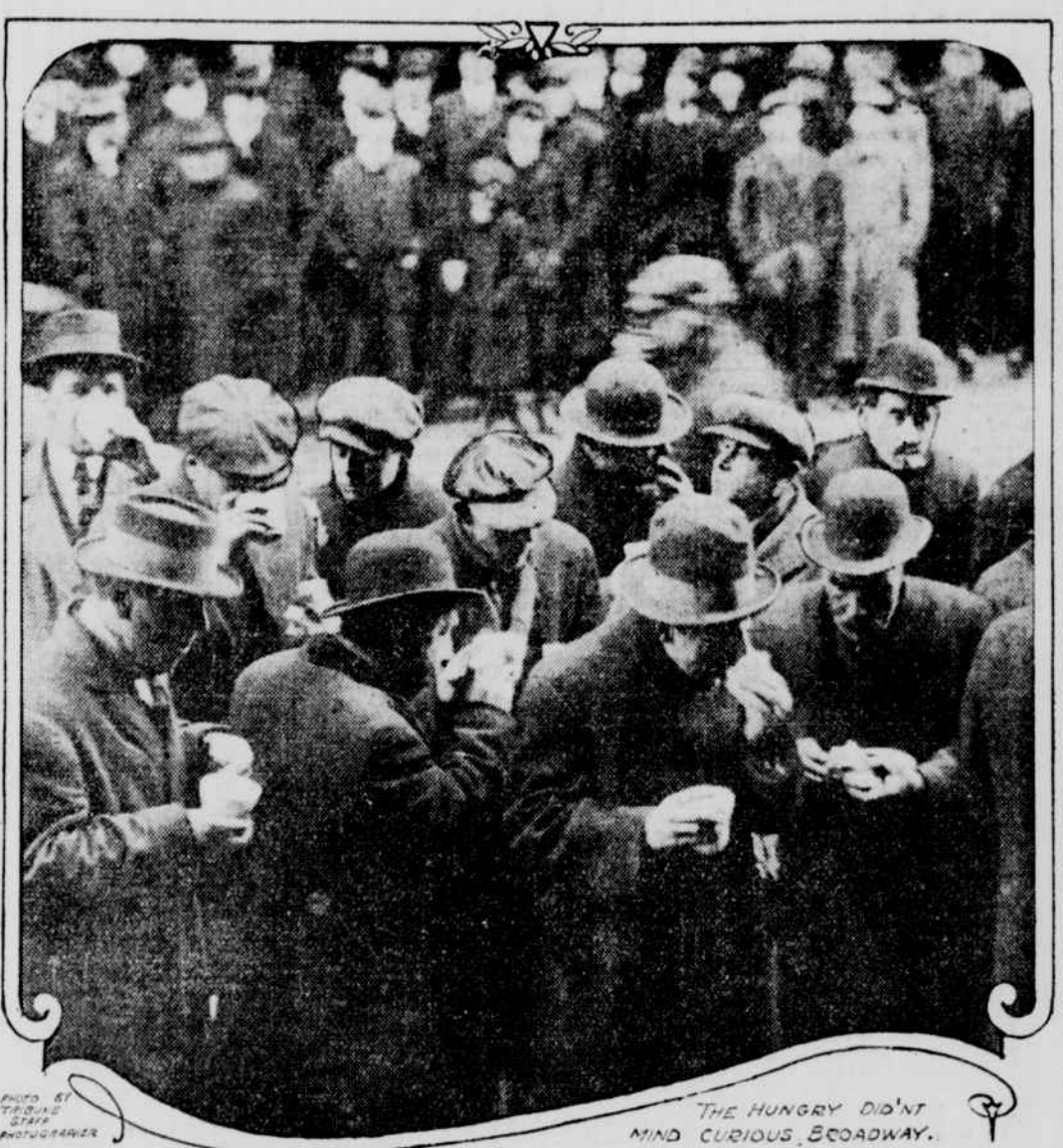
The Russian occupation of Pillkallen, a town between Stallupoenen and Ragait on the East Prussian railroad, which skirts the Russian border, was accomplished after an artillery bombardment and battle lasting all the day of January 24. Many buildings in Pillkallen were destroyed by shell fire.

Germans in Beura Dislodged.

Following is the communication from the Russian General Staff given out here to-night:

"During the day of January 29 (today) the situation in East Prussia and along the front on the left bank of the Vistula was without material change. In the forests to the north of Pillkallen the Russian army has as

Bread Line at Hotel Gives Shock to Care-Free Upper Broadway



Starving Men and Women Waiting in Biting Wind at Rear of Knickerbocker Show Distress in City Greater Than Ever Before—Nearly 300 Fed in First Twenty Minutes.

Upper Broadway had a real chance yesterday to see how men starve and what sends them to prison or to death.

And the chance was afforded in the daylight, too. It didn't need a slumping party starting out after a champagne dinner to taxi down to the Bowery. The starving men came right up from Nowhere into the pulsing heart of New York.

They stood in the biting wind outside the back door of the Hotel Knickerbocker for hours. There were old men and young men; there were worthy men and there were hobo. But even if a man is a hobo he doesn't stand in the chilly street for fun. He's hungry when he does that.

George Shubert—when some one asked him when he had a square meal last he answered, "God knows!"—was the first man in line, but not the first person. An Irish woman, with a red face and straggly hair, stood in front of him, along with her half-grown girl, Sergeant Gunn, who looks as if he has a fine wife and some nice little kiddies at home himself, stood in front of the

woman and kept the wind away until the white clad cooks came up on the freight elevator.

Cooks with Big Trays.

The cooks began to dash in and out of the back door with great trays of fish, corned beef, frankfurters and bread for New York's newest bread line—the one James B. Regan has started: A man half-way down the line, dressed in a green looking derby and a blue suit, knocked the ashes out of an old pipe and stuck it in his pocket, so he'd be quite ready when his turn came.

A big black limousine—No. 21,841 it was—rolled slowly by, and two ladies inside peered out at the men. A taxi came by with a man and a girl inside. They looked, too. A girl stopped on the south side of the street and asked a man what the line meant. When she learned, she said, "Well, thank Gawd, I'm not in that fix!" and swirled on into Broadway. The very black haired man of the Hotel Knickerbocker, standing in front of the red and white barber pole, looked and said "Gee!" under her breath. Food was what the men wanted, but

cooks was what they yearned for. It warmed them. All seemed to take a big drink of the coffee before they ate. And the way they ate!

More than One Thousand Fed.

More than 275 men had been fed in less than twenty minutes, and George Shubert was still helping to hand out coffee faster than ever. He had been pressed into service because he was the first man in line, and had been waiting there since 11 o'clock in the forenoon—four hours before the feast began.

A man told Shubert he could have all he wanted to eat inside the hotel, but he kept on handing out coffee, and said in a perfectly natural way:

"Yes, but I'll wait until these other men get fed. After I got some coffee and a big sandwich I felt better. I really needed that, but now I can stick it out for a while." More than a thousand men were fed, and about eight women, too, when the line ended. These stood beside the elevator while the cooks poured out the coffee from gray enamel pots whose nickel lids shone in the cold sunshine. Some of the women ate two or three sandwiches.

The line extended half way down the block to Sixth av. To-morrow and the day after that and the days after that the hungry men and women will be given food each afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock.

THEFT VICTIM LEFT TO BURN TO DEATH IN INCENDIARY FIRE

Men Beat and Gag Woman, Rob Her, Then Set Apartment Afire.

Knocking down Mrs. Mary Stern, in her apartment at 222 West 114th st., two men rifled the flat last night and fired it in two places before departing.

Mrs. Stern's husband was absent, and she was lying down when she heard a noise in the kitchen. When she entered that room she was knocked flat by a blow from one of the men, while the other covered her with a revolver. They then started to ransack the apartment.

Failing to find anything, one of the men shouted: "Where do you keep your money and jewels? Come on, now, answer quick!"

Mrs. Stern indicated her pocketbook, which was on a table, and then collapsed.

The pair took \$18 from the pocketbook and then dragged Mrs. Stern, unconscious, into the bedroom. Leaving her in a corner of the room, they set fire to the mattress. Using the husband's shirts as fuel, they then set the kitchen ablaze, after which they left the apartment by the front door.

Slight progress was recorded yesterday toward the arrest of the men responsible for gagging and robbing Mrs. Clementine Bosso, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, the situation being further complicated by the disclosure of a similar robbery which occurred in Manhattan on Thursday morning.

In connection with the Manhattan robbery, two men were arrested last night, but the police would not say whether they thought these men were responsible also for the Brooklyn hold-up.

Mrs. Marie Panebianco told the police that four men came to her home, 212 Av. A, and inquired for Mr. Panebianco. Before she could reply they pushed their way in, she said, and attacked her. After a struggle she was bound and gagged, but not until she had scratched the face of one of the men. The men then searched the rooms, she said, and took jewelry worth about \$1,000.

She was able to give a good description of the men, and Joe Ricciardi, of 184 First av., and Rosari Cagnano, of 2628 Market st., Newark, were arrested at Av. A and 14th st. Mrs. Panebianco identified the men at Police Headquarters, being particularly positive as to Cagnano, who, she said, was the man whose face she had scratched.

Samuel Lichtenstein, the chauffeur arrested in the Bosso case, was held in \$2,500 bail in the Fifth av. court, Brooklyn.

Many Rescues as Flames Sweep Brooklyn Houses and Rout 300.

One person is dead and seven others, who are missing, are believed to have perished in a fire which destroyed five buildings in Third av., between 47th and 48th sts., Brooklyn, shortly after midnight this morning which is thought to have been incendiary.

A score of persons were overcome, thirty had narrow escapes from death and 300 were rendered homeless. Battalion Chief James Langan was severely burned about the hands and face.

Lack of water, believed to have been caused by frozen pipes, delayed the firemen ten minutes in fighting the flames.

Flames Spread Rapidly.

The blaze started at 12:05 o'clock in the vestibule of the store of Samuel Ershovsky, 4716 Third av., and midway in the block. Each of the five buildings in the block was a four story frame structure, with a store on the ground floor. The five buildings housed about fifty families.

Patrolman Edward Bolte, on post near the building, discovered the fire and turned in an alarm, following it with a second when the flames spread rapidly to the third floor. This brought Battalion Chief Langan, who turned in a third alarm, to which Deputy Chief Lally responded.

Before water could be obtained the flames had spread to the buildings adjacent, and shortly thereafter to 471 1/2 and 472. In every case the fire shot rapidly up through the building, cutting off escape.

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ZEPPELIN RAID FOR WIFE

Montclair Up in Air Over Dwyer Elopement.

Montclair, N. J., Jan. 29.—A Zeppelin, shattering the tenets of international law, has descended on Montclair. Further indicating its disregard for the rules of civilized warfare, it has selected as victim a girl, Miss Josephine Dwyer. Miss Dwyer is eighteen and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dwyer, of 31 North Willow st.

The Zeppelin's first name is Charles and his home is in Caldwell. Until recently he was Miss Dwyer's fiance. On Wednesday the couple went out together, ostensibly to visit a theatre, but got married instead. To-day the daughter telephoned the news to her parents.

MISS TEGETHOFF WEDS SECRETLY

Daughter of E. H. Harriman's Ex-Secretary Married, Despite Father's Opposition.

Charles C. Tegethoff, former secretary to E. H. Harriman, was waiting yesterday for a letter from his suddenly married daughter, Helen Ruby, explaining how and her young husband, Alton H. Greeley, Jr., got away to Cleveland on Wednesday.

Greeley, who is the son of the president of the General Cartage and Storage Company, of Cleveland, was married to Miss Tegethoff by Dr. Eaton at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Wednesday. Only Samuel J. Reid, of 308 West 82d st., and one other witness were present.

On Tuesday Greeley and Miss Tegethoff told her father of their intentions and asked permission to announce the engagement in the fall. Although Mr. Tegethoff and Greeley's father had been schoolmates, Mr. Tegethoff considered the couple too young to think of marriage. Greeley is twenty-two and his bride eighteen. Mr. Tegethoff told them what he thought. And the next day they were married.

Within a few hours after the ceremony Mr. Tegethoff went to his daughter's apartment at 161 Madison av. She was gone. Greeley was gone from his room in the McAlpin. With taxi-cabs and private detectives Mr. Tegethoff hastened to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations. He was too late.

Antipathy to the Rockefeller interests on the part of the audience, which had died away during the last day of the younger John D. Rockefeller's testimony, burst forth anew while Mr. Lawson read his statement. Twice there were attempts at applause, and

MINER SCORES JOHN D., JR., AND CROWD APPLAUDS

Lawson Tells Industrial Board Colorado Men Would Like To Be Birds or Belgians, Fed by Oil King—Dr. Eliot Defends Foundation.

"John D. Rockefeller, sr., has said that Christ must be brought to New York. In Colorado there is a suffering multitude that asks for only a little of the spirit of that same Christ who died for human brotherhood."

So said John K. Lawson, of Denver, a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, in the statement which he read yesterday afternoon before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations at City Hall. Tall, broad-shouldered, with a rough, earnest voice, he presented to the commission the Colorado miners' rebuttal to the evidence recently tendered by John D. Rockefeller, jr.

"You may as well let the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, jr., bring your investigation to an end," he told the commission. "Out of his mouth came a reason for every discontent which agitates the laboring classes in the United States to-day. If remedies are provided for the injustices which he disclosed, a long step will be taken away from industrial disturbances."

A half suppressed murmur ran through the chamber, and Chairman Walsh of the commission tapped warningly for order.

"In the first days of his directorate of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," the speaker went on, "when he might have been expected to possess a certain enthusiasm in his vast responsibilities, a mercenary militia was paid openly by the mine operators to crush the strike of 1903-04 by the bold violation of every constitutional right that the citizen was thought to possess. Men were herded in bull pens like cattle. Homes were shattered, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and hundreds were loaded on cars and dumped into the desert without food or water. Then came a thing called 'Peace,' and the blacklist gave six thousand miners the choice between starvation and exile."

Rockefeller Didn't Know.

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Continued on page 3, column 3

Continued on page 3, column 4

Continued on page 3, column 5

Continued on page 3, column 6

Continued on page 3, column 7

Continued on page 3, column 8

Continued on page 3, column 9

Continued on page 3, column 10

Continued on page 3, column 11

Continued on page 3, column 12

Continued on page 3, column 13

WILSON SEES PROSPERITY AT ITS FLOOD TIDE

Big Business Reassured for First Time Since Its Origin, He Says.

NOTHING LEFT TO HINDER GOOD TIMES

"Rules of Game" Laid Down in Talk to Electrical Railway Men.

MORE PUBLICITY FOR CORPORATIONS

President Expresses Belief His Legislation Has Cleared Paths of Trade.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 29.—Predicting that we are upon the eve of a new era of enterprise and of prosperity, President Wilson in a speech at the conference of the American Electric Railway Association here this afternoon said that henceforth nobody was going to be afraid or suspicious of any business merely because it was big.

The President was in the best of humor and used many sporting terms in defining the freedom of action which he said belonged to all men.

There was a hint of reply to the criticisms of one-man power which have been aimed against him when he said that "the thought of no single man can comprehend the life of a great nation like this, and yet men in public life, upon whom the burden of a certain degree of guidance is laid, must attempt to comprehend as much of it as they can."

"I have always maintained that the only way in which men could understand one another was by meeting one another," said the President. "If I believed all that I read in the newspapers I would not understand anybody. I have met many men whose horns dropped away the moment I was permitted to examine their character."

Business Doubts Removed.

"It seems to me that I can say with a good deal of confidence that we are upon the eve of a new era of enterprise and of prosperity. Enterprise has been checked in this country for almost twenty years because men were moving amongst a maze of interrogation points. They did not know what was going to happen to them. All sorts of regulations were proposed, and it was a matter of uncertainty what sort of regulation was going to be adopted. All sorts of charges were made against business, as if business were at fault, when most men knew that the great majority of business men were honest, were public-spirited, were intending the right thing, and the many were made afraid because the few did not do what was right."

"The most necessary thing, therefore, was for us to agree, as we did by slow stages agree, upon the main particulars of what ought not to be done and then to put our laws in such shape as to correspond with that general judgment. I for one have never doubted that all America was of one principle. I have never doubted that all America believed in doing what was fair and honorable and of good report. But the method, the method of control by law against the small minority that was recalcitrant against these principles, was a thing that it was difficult to determine upon."

Period of Test Needed.

"And it was a very great burden, let me say, to fall upon a particular administration of this government to have to undertake practically the whole business of final definition. That is what has been attempted by the Congress now about to come to a close. It has attempted the definitions for which the country had been getting ready or trying to get ready for nearly half a generation."

"It will require a period of test to determine whether they have successfully defined them or not, but no one needs to have it proved to him that it was necessary to define them and remove the uncertainties, and that the uncertainties of the business world have been removed and a universal co-operation."

"In the first place, I feel that the mists and miasmic airs of suspicion which have filled the business world have now been blown away. I believe that we have passed the era of suspicion and have come now into the era of confidence. Knowing the elements we have to deal with, we can deal with them and with that confidence of knowledge we can have confidence of enterprise. And that enterprise is going to mean this: Nobody is henceforth going to be afraid of or suspicious of any business merely because it is big."

Passing of Private Business.